

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 216.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE received their supply of Autumn and Winter HOSIERY and OUTFITTING GOODS, all of this Season's London Patterns. COMPRISING—
SINGLES AND DRAWERS IN ALL TEXTURES.
TIES AND SCARFS, IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE SHAPES AND COLOURS.
SHIRTS AND COLLARS OF FRENCH AND IRISH CAMBRIC.
BRACES, IN COTTON, SILK, LEATHER AND BERLIN.
ATHLETIC AND CRICKETING BELTS AND CAPS.
STRIPED ROWING JERSEYS AND SWEATERS.
CANVAS SHOES.
FLANNEL AND SILK SHIRTS FOR TENNIS.
CHRISTY'S HATS, IN NEWEST SHAPES AND SHADES.
&c., &c., &c.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 25th September, 1882. [295]

Insurances.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)
The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.
WOO LIN YUEN
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 290,553.95
TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, 8th May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS.
H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
J. H. JACKSON, Esq., W. MEYERINK, Esq.,
J. M. INVERARY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the premium paid by them.
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1882. [153]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).
CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$833,333.33.
RESERVE FUND.....\$70,858.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq., LEE YAT LAU, Esq.,
LO YOK MOO, Esq., CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.,
MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.
HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [601]

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £3,000,000; PAID-UP.....£500,000.
PAID UP RESERVE FUND.....£500,000.
The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [105]

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.
The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT FIRE and MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual discounts.
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [104]

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1882.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1882. [157]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY will be Sold by Public Auction, on
WEDNESDAY,
the 11th day of October, 1882, at THREE P.M., on the Premises,—

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND Registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 626, abutting on the North side on First Street and measuring thereon 521 feet, on the South side thereof on Second Street and measuring thereon 521 feet, on the East and West sides 105 feet and which contains in the whole 5,512 square feet. Held for the residue of a term of 999 years commencing the 26th December, 1860. Yearly Crown Rent \$72.88.

Also,
ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND abutting on the North side on First Street and measuring 521 feet, on the South side on Second Street and measuring thereon 521 feet, on the East side on a close and measuring thereon 105 feet and on the West side on a Public Road and measuring thereon 105 feet, and which contains in the whole 5,512 square feet and is Registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 625. Held for the residue of a term of 999 years commencing the 26th December, 1860. Yearly Crown Rent \$72.88.

Together with the HOUSES erected on the said Two Pieces of Ground known as Nos. 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, and 100, in First Street, and Nos. 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, and 85, in Second Street.

The above HOUSES will be Sold in 12 Lots as per Plan in the Office of the Auctioneer.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to
SHARP, TOLLER, & JOHNSON,
Solicitors for the Vendor.

or to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1882. [648]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

AMERICAN SAFE, Burglar and Fire Proof, Double Door, Hall's Patent, Combination Lock.
Apply to
S. B. LEWIS,
Marine House, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882. [669]

FOR SALE.

THE American Steamer "INGEBORG,"
489 Tons Register, Classed 3/1 L. I. in Veritas, and Built at Gothenburg in 1873.
For Particulars, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 30th September, 1882. [656]

KELLY & WALSH

OFFER THE FOLLOWING 2-NOVELS
By Ouida, Besant and Rice, James Payn, Wilkie Collins, Justin McCarthy and other Eminent Novelists
AT
SIXTY CENTS EACH
OR
SIX DOLLARS
AND FIFTY CENTS
PER DOZEN.

OUIDA.
Under Two Flags. Pascarel.
Moths. Pipistrello.
Puck. Friendship.
Two Little Wooden Shoes. A Dog of Flanders.
Ariadne. Cecil Castlemaine's Gage.
Sigma. In a Winter City.
Strathmore. Folle Farine.
Held in Bondage. Idalia.
Triton. Chandos.

WALTER BESANT AND JAMES RICE.
The Golden Butterfly. With Harp and Crown.
Ready Money Mortiboy. 'Twas in Trafalgar's Bay.
My Little Girl. Bay.
This Son of Vulcan. The Monks of
The Case of Mr. Lucraft. Thelma.
The Seamy Side. By Celia's Arbour.

JAMES PAYN.
Lost Sir Massingberd. A Confidential Agent.
Fallen Fortunes. Found Dead.
The Fallen Scapegrace. Less Black than we're Painted.
A County Family. Gwendoline's Harvest.
Halves. Gwendoline's Harvest.
High Spirits. By Proxy.
The Foster Brothers. The Clyffards of Clyffe.
Bentick's Tutor. £200 Reward.
Cecil's Tryst. Walter's Word.
A Perfect Treasure. Not Wood but Won.
At Her Mercy. A Marine Residence.
Mirk Abbey. Under one Roof.
Humorous Stories. The Best of Husband.
Like Father, like Son. bands.
Married Beneath Him. What He Cost Her.
Murphy's Master. Under Which Lord.
A Woman's Vengeance.

WILKIE COLLINS.
The Woman in White. Poor Miss Finch.
Miss or Mrs. Fallen Leaves.
Hide and Seek. The Two Destinies.
Basil. The Dead Secret.
The New Magdalen. Queen of Hearts.
The Law and the Antoinette.
Lady. The Haunted Hotel.
The Moonstone. The Frozen Deep.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY.
Donna Quixote. The Waterdale Neighbour.
Dear Lady Disdain. house.
My Enemy's Daughter. A Fair Saxon.
Miss Misanthrope. Miss Misanthrope.
KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1882. [559]

Intimations.

J. ULLMANN & CO.

42, QUEEN'S ROAD.

HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS OF ALL KINDS, BAROMETERS, THERMOMETERS, ANEROIDS, SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c. BY THE BEST MAKERS, AND AT LOW PRICES.
GENTLEMEN'S PARISIAN MADE SHIRTS, SCARVES, AND COLLARS IN THE NEWEST STYLES.
FRENCH BOOTS AND SHOES OF BEST QUALITY.
MEERSCHAUM PIPES, CIGAR CASES AND HOLDERS, ALBUMS, INKSTANDS, POCKET-BOOKS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STATIONERY.
CROCKERY WARE, TEA AND COFFEE SETS, RIFLES, FOWLING PIECES, AND REVOLVERS.
A CHOICE SELECTION OF PINAUD'S BEST PERFUMERY.
&c., &c., &c.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882. [660]

"NOVELTY STORE."

THIS ESTABLISHMENT OFFERS FOR SALE,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
A COMPLETE VARIETY
OF
STATIONERY,
BOOKS, MUSIC, AND
FANCY ARTICLES,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATIONS.
PERFUMERY,
CIGARS, GIGARETTES AND TOBACCOS.
&c., &c., &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THE
LATEST STYLES
OF
AMERICAN CLOCKS,
WALTHAM KEYLESS WATCHES
and
NOVELTIES IN VARIOUS KINDS OF GOODS,
too numerous to mention.
AN INSPECTION IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.
S. MEYERS,
Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882. [661]

ROSE & CO.

31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.

DRAPERY DEPARTMENT.
SHEETINGS, TOILET, AND MARSELLA QUILTS.
TABLE CLOTHS ALSO TABLE DAMASK BY THE YARD.
TABLE COVERS AND CLOTH COVERING BY THE YARD.
TABLE NAPKINS AND TRAY CLOTHS.
ANTIMACASSARS, CRUMB CLOTHS, HUCKABACKS, TURKISH TOWELS, BATH BLANKETS AND WRAPPERS.
ALSO,
WHITE COTTON TERRY BY THE YARD,
TOWELS, WRAPPERS, AND BATH BLANKETS.
SWISS AND SCOTCH BOOK MUSLINS, NAINSOOKS, LAWN, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.
WHITE LONGCLOTH SHIRTS WITH AND WITHOUT COLLARS, UNDERSHIRTS, SMEDLEY'S MERINO AND BALBRIGGAN, INDIA GAUZE, THE NEW NETTED, SILK AND COTTON, SPUN SILK AND OTHERS.
HALF HOSE, WELL ASSORTED IN COTTON, MERINO, SILK, &c. UMBRELLAS AND WALKING STICKS.
COLLARS, SHAPES OF PREVAILING FASHION. HANDKERCHIEFS.
CHRISTIE'S FELT HATS.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED OUR FIRST PARCEL OF
KID GLOVES.
LADIES 2, 4, 6, AND 8 BUTTONS AND GENTS 2 BUTTONS.
TRAVELLING TRUNKS.
ROSE AND COMPANY,
31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, 25th September, 1882. [379]

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.
SAYLE & CO.
31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, 25th September, 1882. [379]

WE HAVE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING OUR FIRST SHOW
OF
AUTUMN AND WINTER FASHIONS
FOR
MONDAY NEXT,
THE 2ND OCTOBER, 1882,
AND
FOLLOWING DAYS.
AT THE SAME TIME WE SHALL ALSO OPEN A CASE
OF
NEW TOYS
FOR CHILDREN.
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
SAYLE & CO.
VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 30th September, 1882. [619]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.
(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, ODESSA, and the MEDITERRANEAN PORTS).
THE Company's Steamship
"ORION,"
Captain G. Maharsich, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 6th inst., at DAYLIGHT, instead of as previously notified.
For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882. [639]

FOR KUDAT AND SANDAKAN.
(BRITISH NORTH BORNEO).
THE Steamship
"HAINAN,"
will be despatched as above about the Middle of October.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BIRLEY & Co.
Hongkong, 18th September, 1882. [633]

SAILING VESSELS.
FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.
THE A. I. British Ship
"LOTHAIR,"
Boulton, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 27th September, 1882. [652]

FOR VICTORIA, B. C.
THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship
"INVINCIBLE,"
Strickland, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 14th September, 1882. [627]

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE "A. I. British Ship
"RUTHIN,"
Monkman, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1882. [640]

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE 100 A. I. British Ship
"ROCKHURST,"
Bulford, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 14th September, 1882. [626]

FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship
"ALEXANDER MCNEIL,"
Sproul, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 27th September, 1882. [650]

FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship
"SEA WITCH,"
Drew, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 19th August, 1882. [577]

FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/3 L. I. American Bark
"SARAH S. RIDGWAY,"
Townsend, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 14th September, 1882. [628]

Intimations.

F. D. GUEDES.
WINE MERCHANT AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.
No. 33, WELLINGTON STREET.

HAS always on hand a large assortment of CHOICE WINES of the best quality, at Moderate Prices.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882. [663]

C. L. THEVENIN.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT.
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.
HAS FOR SALE.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF WHITE AND RED BURGUNDIES AT MODERATE PRICES.
A Capital AMONTILLADO } \$8.00 per dozen.
SHERRY at }
Assorted LIQUEURS of the best quality.
FRENCH BOOTS and SHOES, PERFUMERY, &c., &c.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882. [664]

M. G. U. D. E. S.
HOUSE AND LAND BROKER, AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT.
No. 33, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [64]

Mails.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO
JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO,
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE;
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship
"OCEANIC,"
will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 7th October, at THREE P.M., to be followed by the Steamship "COPTIC" on TUESDAY, the 17th October, at THREE P.M.

Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.
All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full, and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.
RETURN PASSAGES.—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 per cent. from Return Fare; if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10 per cent. will be made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Return Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a Discount of 25 per cent. from Return Fare. These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central, and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.
For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.
F. E. FOSTER,
Agent.
Hongkong, 28th September, 1882. [193]

Consignees.

UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"OXFORDSHIRE,"
Captain Jones, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on to Yokohama, unless notice to the contrary be given before 5 P.M., TO-DAY, the 30th instant.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 10th October, or they will not be recognised.
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 30th September, 1882. [658]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"JAPAN,"
Captain T. S. Gardner, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding her discharge or remaining on board after the 5th prox., will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

Consignees are hereby informed, that any claims must be made immediately, as none will be entertained after the 10th proximo.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 29th September, 1882. [655]

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship "OCEANIC" from San Francisco, &c., are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding discharge of the Steamer, will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

F. E. FOSTER,
Agent.
Hongkong, 28th September, 1882.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby requested to send in to this Office a List of their CONTRIBUTIONS OF PREMIA, from the 11th day of May to the 31st day of December, 1881, in Order that the Proportion of Profit for that year may be paid as BONUS to CONTRIBUTORS. Returns not sent in before the 30th November next will be made up by the Company, and no subsequent claims or alterations will be allowed.

By Order of the Directors,
JAS. B. COUGHTREY,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1882. [64]

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Manila, 24th Sept. 1882.

I ought to have written to you before, but have been so much occupied owing to the terrible epidemic which has been raging here for the last seven weeks, that my time has not been my own, and so you will excuse my apparent negligence. As you will already have seen from the Manila papers, that terrible scourge cholera has been causing dreadful havoc here; but I am thankful to say that it has now almost disappeared from our midst, although tranquillity has not yet been restored, notwithstanding the reassuring news which we are now receiving daily from the Provinces. It has indeed been a terrible time for all of us; in fact, the horrors associated with this dreadful visitation surpass description. The total number of victims it is impossible to estimate with any degree of accuracy, as no strict account was taken of the deaths which took place during the early stage of the plague in this city; but I am certain that it is no exaggeration to say that the deaths in Manila alone have amounted to fully 15,000 souls, which in a population of 200,000 is 7½ per cent. I am inclined to attribute the epidemic to the unhealthy condition of the soil. The condition of the soil, especially in those places where the sickness has been very great, such as Tondo, Sampalora, the back grounds of San Miguel, &c., is such as to excite wonderment that a single soul has been left alive in these places. Providence has assisted us greatly in our troubles, otherwise very few would have remained alive to tell the tale. I may add that the natives have not the slightest idea of what cholera is; they have no faith in being cured, and do not apply for medicine until all hope of saving life has passed away. And consequently, under all circumstances, it is really to be wondered at that the death rate has not been very much higher.

During the plague everybody became physicians for the occasion, trying their utmost to relieve suffering and save life; and in many cases unprofessional persons have been even more successful than the regular doctors, of whom over twenty were distributed through the several districts into which Manila is divided. Even with all this there were many complaints that doctors were not to be found, when their services were urgently needed. The authorities have done everything in their power to alleviate distress, and assist the poor in every conceivable way. Money has been freely spent in providing hospital accommodation; and, as usual in times of great distress, the Sisters of Charity have greatly distinguished themselves by their incomparable services in the hospitals, and elsewhere. Everybody in fact has done everything that was possible to aid the poor, and the afflicted. I am myself proud of having been the means of saving not a few lives; and so far not a single man has been lost either in my house, at the San Miguel establishment, or on board my steamers, and this good fortune I attribute solely to the energetic measures I immediately adopted when the cholera made its first appearance. For the fellows who were attacked I freely prescribed Dr. J. Collis Brown's chlorodyne, which remedy is beyond compare. Amongst my people, numbering about 150 all told, only five got sick, and the whole of them recovered. As a preventive I gave them wine three times a day, and for food nothing but beef, fowls and rice—no fish or vegetables. I also gave them warm woollen stockings to be worn at night.

I have extended myself rather too much in this sad business, but, oh, how some consolation in having been of some assistance to our suffering brotherhood at a time when the deaths averaged from 400 to 600 daily. To-day there have been very few cases, only eight or ten in Tondo, so that I am hopeful that the day is not far distant when a *Te Deum* in thanksgiving will be sung, and Manila declared a clean port.

Business, as you are aware, has been almost at a complete standstill, most of the steamers either being laid up or quarantined. Things, however, are now wearing a different aspect, and the place will very soon spring into renewed life. I trust the terrible visitation will not reach Hongkong, the more so as I intend to spend the winter in your port. Please to keep me well advised of the state of public health in your colony from time to time. I will write you again by an early opportunity.

PARIS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Paris, August 13th, 1882.

After undergoing many commotions and contradictions, opinion has now lapsed into the feeling, that a British protectorate over Egypt must be the solution of the Arabi affair, which has only a momentary importance from the four continental powers vying to thwart England's efforts to execute a rôle plainly marked out for her. France has formally retired from the Oriental question; for, here, there exists only a Western one, that of Germany, and she will sacrifice all the advantages she possesses in the East, to be ever intact against Germany. Who or what then has England to fear? She is the first maritime power; her geographical situation represents several corps d'armée who will go to war to compel her to arrange Egypt contrary to her interests, when Arabi is suppressed? That's the question.

The intervention of Turkey is viewed as a misfortune; it can do no good, and can only interfere with the action of England, while deterring from the *velar* her vigorous policy must obtain through the Mahomedan world—East India included. It is suspected that Turkey is only preparing to send troops to Egypt to save appearances; that the Sultan will never oppose the feeling of hate which the Arabi-Ismaïlians entertain against the plague; when the English troops have moved from Alexandria, they must do so, and what may be the odds Turkey will declare herself ready when all will be over, and so keep the comedy of the conference. But, that the play, England must not only be prepared to play, but to win.

THE Cricket Ground was formally opened for the season, in accordance with official announcement, yesterday afternoon. Although a fair number of cricketers were on the ground, the attendance was not particularly encouraging for cricketing prospects. We observed a few promising "griffins" at practice, apparently equally at home with bat and ball, so the "majority" may have a look in against what will probably be the weakest eleven of recent years in the opening match on Friday and Saturday.

ADMIRAL Von Henck, says the *Overland Mail*, has published an article in the *Viertele Jahreberichten* on the value of ironclads in modern naval warfare, and has drawn from the bombardment of Alexandria the conclusion that "the armour of the ships is of the greatest value for protecting the life of the crew and for safely protecting the engines and the more vital parts of the ships. If the English ships had been without armour, a considerable loss of men would certainly have been caused and many guns would probably have been silenced. The circumstance that the unarmoured ships did not suffer much can be explained by the fact that these ships were of small size, and that the Egyptian artillery were badly trained in the practice of their guns. The admiral is of opinion that no unarmoured ships will be able to keep up an engagement for any length of time against the heavy guns of the coast and ship artillery, that the more important parts of all men-of-war at least must be protected by armour, as the latter gives, at all events, a certain shelter against the rounds of the modern artillery, and that the ram and the torpedoes are, of course, formidable weapons in a sea fight, the value of which is not to be underrated, but that both these weapons are not capable of filling up the place of the artillery, which still will remain the main arm in this war. It is, however, easy to foresee that in the future sea fights many small vessels of great velocity, and particularly torpedo boats, will be used by the side and under the protection of formidable ironclads, especially where a blockade or a disembarkation is planned. The admiral thinks that the German navy has to lay all the more stress on these facts, as the navy will in the first instance be used for defensive purposes.

"I. C. U." has been again favouring the *China Mail* with what he terms his "sporting notes." The principal features in this latest contribution to the literature of the period, are the author's elegant literary style, and a letter which purports to emanate from the well known Shanghai horseman, who is known in the Model Settlement as Mr. Fairfoter. The elegant writer who greatly distinguished himself by so wittily referring to the Shanghai jockeys by the "tasteful and familiar appellations of Snip, Pip, Mard, Puddle, &c.," has introduced a style of diction into the columns of the organ of the missionaries, which surprises us not a little. "I. C. U." uses such elegant expressions as "guy," "galloping all the stuffing out of them," and other "choice *morceaux*," which are certainly novel in an article presumed written for gentlemen. Mr. Fairfoter's letter is, to say the least, puzzling. It is dated "Shanghai, Sept. 19," and yet Mr. Fairfoter volubly if somewhat inaccurately discusses on the drawing for the first lot of subscription griffins, an event which only occurred in Hongkong at noon yesterday. Mr. Fairfoter of Shanghai in his letter of the 19th ulto. likewise favors Hongkong sportsmen with certain information relating to Mr. Grammont, one of our local "sports" who shortly proceeds home, and of whom Mr. Fairfoter can know absolutely nothing. How could Mr. Fairfoter on September 19th describe an event which took place on October 2nd? We are afraid "I. C. U." and the famous letter have got slightly mixed up. If "An Old Sportsman" can spare the necessary time to-morrow we have no doubt he will gratify "I. C. U.'s" craving for notoriety, by dealing gently with this wonderful literary and scientific production of such an experienced, modest, and unassuming votary of sport.

It is curious, says a home contemporary, how completely the majority of English correspondents in Paris misunderstood the effect that would be produced in this country by the vote of the French Chamber regarding intervention in Egypt. They assumed that England would be indignant, and some of them even talked of a possible rupture between the two nations. In reality, the vote was cordially approved of by almost all Englishmen; and especially by those Englishmen who attribute much importance to the maintenance of the Anglo-French alliance. England and France have been good friends for many years, and excellent results in all parts of the world have sprung from their cordial relations. But it may be questioned whether their friendship could have stood the strain of a common undertaking in a country which excites the most intense international jealousies. At any rate, England will be able to act with far more freedom and vigour than she could have done in association with France. It is possible that Frenchmen overrate the danger of immediate complications with other Powers; but that there would be some danger of such complications if France were to follow a bold, independent policy, there can be no doubt; and it would be foolish to incur so serious a risk unless she had the prospect of securing solid advantages which could not be obtained otherwise. In the present instance, she had nothing to gain by going with us to the Suez Canal. England has no intention of fighting for an idea, nor is her action in any sense disinterested; but there is nothing in her aims which conflicts with the interests either of France or of any other State. On the contrary, by restoring order in Egypt, we shall confer a direct benefit on the whole civilised world, opening the country more effectively than it has ever been opened to the activity of every one who chooses to take part in the development of its resources. This is all that France can fairly ask, or that she has in her heartiest mood any disposition to ask; and she has displayed commendable prudence in finally settling her policy in accordance with her sense.

"You must go back to Canada next week, Louise," said her Majesty two or three months ago. "Don't wait to!" pouted the Marchioness of Lorne. "What do I hear?—don't wait to!" exclaimed Victoria R. "She didn't say, 'don't wait to!' but 'Toronto,'" said the Princess Beatrice, chipping in. "Oh, that indeed," said Her Majesty, patting her favourite daughter on the head with a fire-shovel. "Then, as harmony once more reigns, let the ginger-cordial and anemethics appear." It is not impossible, now that everybody is being presented at Court, that we shall make these little fashionable items a speciality. That is, if our London man continues to send them along.

DURING the less than twelve years of the existence of the French Republic (counting from the establishment of the provisional government by Gambetta), there have been nineteen different Ministries, some of them holding office but a few months, and the most enduring not lasting two years. This is rather a poor showing for stable government and is indicative of the necessity for some kind of constitutional change before long. There is no apparent tendency to outgrow this excessive instability, but on the contrary Ministerial changes have recently been more frequent than before. Gambetta took office last November and held it but two months and a half, and De Freycinet maintained his hold for a bare six months. In England the average life of Ministries is three years and a half. France cannot always live on Cabinet crises as her daily food.

SPEAKING of Asiatic pests the *Seattle Intelligencer* remarks: The alarming increase of the Chinese pest, especially on the Pacific Slope, is the first evil that laboring men and women find in the way of their getting work and improving their condition. For some time we have given our attention and bent all our energies to this one evil. It is so great, so glaring, so ever present with us, taking work from our hands, bread from our families, vast sums of money from our country without a proper return, over-running it with a heathen, vicious, thieving, criminal, corrupting set of Mongolians, that we must get rid of it as soon as we can by peaceful and legal means. A vast majority of the people on this Coast are aroused at last, and agree that we must do everything in our power to rid the country of the myriad evils brought here by the Asiatic pests.

A new kind of steam engine has been recently patented in Austria by Professor Wellner, of Brünn. The so-called "steam-wheel" (according to the account in the *Polytechnischer Journal*) consists of a simple water wheel, mostly immersed in hot water in a closed vessel. Steam is admitted at the lower part, and forces the cells of the wheel upward, producing rotation. The steam fills more and more of the cells on the rising side, and at length begins to escape into the steam-space above the water. Steam may either be produced directly at the lower part, or conducted to the vessel from elsewhere. The upper tube for outlet of steam may lead either into the open air or into a condenser. The mechanical work consists in the ascent of the specifically lighter steam in the heavier liquid. These steam wheels may either be used as independent motors, or in connexion with ordinary steam engines; in the latter case the escape steam of one kind of machine is utilized for the other.

WHILE one of the Bosnian delegates, who recently waited upon the Emperor, Franz Josef at the Hofburg, was staying in Vienna, the owner of the hotel in which he lodged became a bankrupt. Earning of his host's mishap, the worthy Beg sought an explanation of the term "bankruptcy," and, having thoroughly mastered its meaning, proceeded, in his return to his native village, to impart his information to sundry of the faithful, his near relatives and close family connections. "This, O my brothers," he observed, "is the true and proper way to become a bankrupt. First you must hire a shop. Then you write to rich merchants in far-distant cities, inviting them to forward their wares to you for sale, and pledging yourself to pay them within a few months. As soon as you shall have received sufficient merchandise, you must sell it for cash or hide it carefully away. Then must you go to the judge and say to him, 'Beloved of Allah! I am a bankrupt. Here are five pounds. They are all I have in the world.' The judge will keep four of the five pounds and proclaim your bankruptcy; the other pound will be divided amongst those who supplied you with goods. Later on you will remove to another town, and begin this good and easy business over again. Thus may the passing bitterness of insolvency be converted into the abiding sweetness of a comfortable independence. Be cheem! Upon my head be it!"

COMMENTING on a speech by Lord Salisbury, a Lancashire paper says: "It never occurs to him to enquire how it is that there should be agitation in Ireland more than in any other part of the dominions of Her Majesty. We suppose he thinks that the Irish people have more 'original sin,' or that the devil is more active and supreme in Ireland than elsewhere. His lordship never by a chance let out a word of sympathy with the wrongs the Irish people have suffered for ages, wrongs which too many continue to suffer to-day. He can see a sort of parallel between certain parts of Turkey and Ireland, but it does not seem to have occurred to him that these causes are essentially the same in both countries. The industrious people in both countries have been robbed and pillaged by a dominant class—in one by a class of licensed robbers called tax-gatherers; and in the other by rack-renting landlords. In both countries it is a sense of utter insecurity, the feeling that however industrious and prudent a man may be, another and not himself will reap what he has sown, and gather what he has sown, that is at the bottom of all the mischief. But Lord Salisbury can see nothing but the rights of property; of one class. And Lord Salisbury is astonished that there should be class antagonisms. With such Lords as Lord Salisbury, how can there fall to be a war of classes, and with a few more Lords like him it would soon be a war indeed."

WONG AHING, an unemployed Celestial, was charged before Captain Thomsett this morning, with stealing five silk jackets, an umbrella, and a brass smoking pipe, the whole of the "props" being valued at \$18.80. Defendant who admitted collaring the jackets but was "jack" on the other articles, was sent to six months' hard labour.

LONG ACHONG, who follows the romantic occupation of "chance coolie" charged before Captain Thomsett with being in unlawful possession of two baskets of coal, said he bought the "fire stuff" from a boy in the street. Captain Thomsett has evidently no desire to encourage Long Achong in his street trading with boys, as he fined the "chance coolie" five pounds sterling, with the option of a month's hard labor. Long Achong has gone to languish for a month in Hayward's model settlement.

We take the following from the *Sydney Bulletin*:—An elderly lady who had just come out of limbo accosted a clergyman in the street, the other day, and implored assistance. "Do you drink?" asked the clergyman in a low tone. "Rather," was the reply; "where shall we go?" The parson looked stealthily round, and drawing his purse from his pocket, said: "Always tell the truth, and people will respect you. Go over the way and get half-a-crown's worth. And, ahem! in two separate flasks." And that good parson went round the corner and waited under a shady tree. His belief in his knowledge of human nature is much shaken.

THE Attorney-General's new Corrupt Practices Bill recites that it is expedient, with a view to the future consideration of the cases by Parliament, to provide temporarily for the suspension of elections in seven constituencies. The provision made by the Bill is that an election for any of the cities or boroughs mentioned in the schedule shall not be held until the expiration of seven days after the meeting of Parliament next year. The cities and boroughs so to be affected are Boston, Canterbury, Chester, Gloucester, Macclesfield, Oxford, and Sandwith. With regard to each of these the Commissioners reported that corrupt practices prevailed extensively in 1880 as well as at some other election.

We have received a very clever pen and ink sketch, or rather a series of sketches, the work of a local artist, who is not, we believe, a member of the Sketching Club. The subject of the picture is the well known Wicking v. Marquis Stool trial, and the author has dealt with the various incidents of that *cause célèbre* in a very humorous fashion. Some of the likenesses, perhaps we should say caricatures, especially those of the worthy Justice and Mr. Wicking, are capital sketches, and do the author credit. It is a great pity we have no comic paper in the colony. Such a genius as this hitherto unknown artist ought not to be allowed to continue being unuseful. As our evening contemporary is apparently in sad difficulties about procuring original "copy," perhaps it would not mind accepting an occasional cartoon to fill up blank space! Our correspondent, whom we thank for his sketches, is at liberty to utilise this suggestion.

THE celebrated manifesto from Arabi, addressed to the Egyptians, was as follows:—"When the British fleet forgot all international obligations and fired at our forts, we replied and showed them we were not to be attacked with impunity, doing them much damage, while they by their fire were unable to do much hurt to many of our guns, well protected by earthworks. Then, in revenge, they fired into our town, choosing the quarters where natives most inhabit, indicated to them by signals made by those Christians whom they left within for that purpose, and they fired this part, slaughtered some of our brave defenders and many of our peaceful Egyptians. To spare those defenceless subjects, we withdrew with all our forces, carrying the people with us. Without the gates our soldiers, incensed at the damage done to the native quarter of the town, with excusable zeal, set fire to some buildings belonging to Europeans notorious for their hostility to our people and for having assisted the enemy, but they scrupulously respected life, even of their enemies except those whom they detected in actual communication with the enemy. The traitor who was then Khedive, and whom we have ever loyally respected, so long as he was accepted by our master, the Command of the Faithful, opened then the gates and invited the English troops to enter, treating them with as much honour as he treats us with indignity. For this act he is deposed by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, Commander of the Faithful, who will send troops to assist us to drive out our enemies, after having judged of the quarrel. We ourselves have retired the troops to Kafardawar, to Cairo, and the Suez Canal. Our general, Toulba Pasha, in command of the troops at Kafardawar, has three times engaged the cowardly enemy, who without the guns of his ships is harmless, and has each time driven him back with great slaughter. We, ourselves, when the proper time arrives, will march into Alexandria and will join with our brother Moslems from Stambul in chastising, not only those infidels, but all those who by serving them have proved traitors to their country. Therefore, we command that all true believers come forth from the city destined to our vengeance, except such as are there as our allies, and who will meet us as brothers. All others who are found there, whether Christians or Moslems serving Christians, shall be put to fire and sword, as has commanded the prophet of God. Let not any one be afraid at the words written by the traitor Tewfik, nor by those who from fear or wickedness are unable to speak truth. The Commander of the Faithful dare not desert those of whom he is throughout the world the Caliph. Were he capable of doing so, his soldiers and ours are brothers; those that seem against you shall on the last day be with you, in this world and the next, for Paradise is assured to those who die in the faith and fighting against the infidels; to all else in this world, death; and in the next, eternal torture." "Ahmed Arabi, Commander of the Faithful as Representative of the Sultan."

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, October 2nd.

EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

A medal will be granted for Egypt.

General Adye returns to England to advise with the Government as to the details of the temporary occupation of Egypt.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE new paddle steamer *Thal-ping* which put back yesterday, left for Singapore and Penang at 10 o'clock this morning.

A REGULAR Lodge of Zetland, No. 525, will be held at Freemason's Hall, Zealand Street, to-night at 8.30 for 9 p.m., precisely.

RETURN of visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ended 1st October, 1882:—European, 127; Chinese, 2,286; total, 2,413.

KWONG AKU, a shop coolie, for stealing two brass kettles, was treated to three months' hard labor this morning, by Captain Thomsett.

WE are informed by the agents (Messrs. Geo. R. Stevens & Co.) that the steamer *Hungarian* arrived at Sydney on Saturday, the 30th September.

the steamer was lost simply because the "Wycliffe" rock was not marked thereon. As Captain FRYER was honourably acquitted by the Marine Court of Inquiry, it is scarcely probable that our unprofessional views could in any way have prejudicially affected his interests. However, it is only fair we should frankly state, that experienced navigators do not endorse the opinions expressed in our observations criticising the finding of the Court, regarding the discretion or judgment shown by the Captain of the *Hongkong*; but, on the contrary, consider that, both before and after the disaster, Captain FRYER displayed great skill, promptitude and courage.

THE annexed very sensible and practical observations on "Journalism," which we extract from a San Francisco contemporary, are worthy of special attention. If our local journals would only grasp the lesson so plainly laid down in the truism that "the essence of journalism is truth, and no good journalist was ever a liar," the gain to this community would be simply incalculable. But we suppose it would be the height of folly to indulge in such Utopian expectations! Our contemporaries "lie like truth," on all sorts of topics and evidently find it such a profitable experiment that they appear to heartily enjoy the congenial pastime.

A contemporary yesterday printed, says the San Francisco paper, a very solemn article entitled, "Journalism in Fact and Fancy." It was, in some sense, a very silly article, and it was also an insult to a profession which has its peers but no superiors. It is to be supposed that reporters, editors, editorial writers, managing editors, proprietors of newspapers and attachés of newspapers, down to the youngest novice at the case, get tired occasionally and have to take a rest, but that does not show any want of love of their business. There is no one connected with a newspaper who does not think, work and produce, more really good results than any banker, financier, merchant, insurance agent, stockbroker, or any other toiler in the field. A journalist works as well and no better than any other clerk or business man. He requires sufficient education to understand the questions of the hour, but that is his business, and after a time should be as easy as the weighing of a pound of chops by a butcher boy. Of course the journalist makes mistakes from time to time, misapprehends, or is misled; takes wrong views, engendered by the prejudice of training or an imperfect acquaintance with the real merits of the subject about which he is writing, but there are very few men, at least in this city, who, being "newly or graduated recruits in journalism, usually retire early from the contest and drift into that genteel parody of occupation known as 'reading law.'"

Naturally, work on a newspaper is hard, and it requires special qualities. But these qualities are very simple; a *tria juncta in uno*—education, application and punctuality. Is there any other profession which asks more? San Francisco has to-day as good journalists as any city in the world. They comprise men who have special aptitude for seeing the inwardness of an event at a glance, and who have the faculty of giving to the world every point that can be gleaned from it. They comprise men who daily look over all the complications in Europe; in Ireland, Egypt, Syria, India, Germany, France, Italy and South America. The essence of journalism is truth, and no good journalist was ever a liar. It does not matter whether the article to be written refers to a fight on the Barbary Coast or the policy of a great nation. The proof of the pudding is said to lie in the eating, and so the truth of an article lies in its digest. The responsibility of writing about men, women, States and nations is a very great one, and it is nowhere generally better appreciated than by the really respectable papers of the United States.

In writing on the 14th ulto. on the finding of the Marine Court of Inquiry in regard to the loss of the steamship *Hongkong* in the Haitian Straits, we appear to have unintentionally done Capt. J. B. FRYER, the late master of that ill-fated steamer, some slight injustice. It will be remembered that the Court found that the *Hongkong* struck on "a rock lying in the fairway a little north from between Long Yit and Double Yit at the southern entrance of the Haitian Straits," and exonerated Captain FRYER and his officers from all blame. We heartily endorsed the verdict, so far as the Captain and his officers were concerned, although we considered ourselves justified in expressing the opinion—the qualified opinion of an unprofessional observer—that Captain FRYER showed a want of discretion in being in such dangerous waters. We based our view on the following instructions to mariners laid down in the China Sea Directory (vol. 3, page 189).—"The eighteen Yits are a scattered group of small islands lying north east of Lemylee Island, and extending over a space of 10 miles. On no account ought vessels to stand in among the Yits as the ground is very uneven." Although these instructions are plainly enough stated, we were careful to point out that at the time the *Hongkong* struck she was in charge of an experienced Chinese pilot, who was, of course, supposed to have a thorough knowledge of the locality; and that on this account, the Captain was probably justified in trusting implicitly to the pilot's special acquaintance with the Haitian Straits. The Court, by their verdict, evidently entertained this view.

We have recently had some conversation on the above subject with several of the coasting shipmasters, whose opinions, supported as they are by practical experience, are of course of the highest value. We are assured by captains who know their business thoroughly, that under all circumstances, especially considering that there was very heavy weather outside, Captain FRYER was quite justified in being where he was; that, as a matter of fact, he was in a channel which is constantly used by the regular coasting steamers. It has also been pointed out to us that in all probability Captain FRYER never saw the China Sea Directory, nor was it at all necessary that he should have been acquainted with the instructions laid down therein. He had his chart to guide him, and

Intimations.
GARDEN SEEDS.
SEASON 1882-3.
A. S. WATSON & CO.
HAVE LATELY RECEIVED
AND
OPENED
OUT
THEIR NEW SEASON'S
SUPPLY OF
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.
CATALOGUES SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.
VEGETABLE PARCEL OF 50 PACKETS,
PRICE \$7.50.
FLOWER PARCEL, PRICE \$10.00.
FLOWER PARCEL HALF SIZE, PRICE, \$5.00.
SINGLE PACKETS AT PRICES
AS PER LIST.
A. S. WATSON & Co.,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG. [431]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the Manager, *Hongkong Telegraph*, and not to the Editor.
Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.
Whilst the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK, so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish *The Hongkong Telegraph* daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1882.

In writing on the 14th ulto. on the finding of the Marine Court of Inquiry in regard to the loss of the steamship *Hongkong* in the Haitian Straits, we appear to have unintentionally done Capt. J. B. FRYER, the late master of that ill-fated steamer, some slight injustice. It will be remembered that the Court found that the *Hongkong* struck on "a rock lying in the fairway a little north from between Long Yit and Double Yit at the southern entrance of the Haitian Straits," and exonerated Captain FRYER and his officers from all blame. We heartily endorsed the verdict, so far as the Captain and his officers were concerned, although we considered ourselves justified in expressing the opinion—the qualified opinion of an unprofessional observer—that Captain FRYER showed a want of discretion in being in such dangerous waters. We based our view on the following instructions to mariners laid down in the China Sea Directory (vol. 3, page 189).—"The eighteen Yits are a scattered group of small islands lying north east of Lemylee Island, and extending over a space of 10 miles. On no account ought vessels to stand in among the Yits as the ground is very uneven." Although these instructions are plainly enough stated, we were careful to point out that at the time the *Hongkong* struck she was in charge of an experienced Chinese pilot, who was, of course, supposed to have a thorough knowledge of the locality; and that on this account, the Captain was probably justified in trusting implicitly to the pilot's special acquaintance with the Haitian Straits. The Court, by their verdict, evidently entertained this view.

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The Suez Canal must be English in the sense that English war ships must be ever at liberty to pass through to India &c. when circumstances so demand; and if any coalition intends to bar out England in this respect, it is better for her to at once take her stand, and challenge the world on that vital issue for her. There is a necessity to create a second canal, ostensibly English; and let the world of Lesseps, who has gone down 99 per cent. in public opinion by his folly or impudence, in his protests, to weep like Rachel.

The Republic continues to be sick, due to the violent divisions among its votaries: the consequences is France can effect no home reforms and has to back out of all foreign policy. The de Freycinet Cabinet, that since January last has experienced a regular weekly defeat, has at last been something like unanimously kicked out; never minister had sunk so low in esteem; it was a combination of hypocrisy, hesitation, and equivocal conduct. It was the *beau idéal* of Government of old Grévy, who has consequently received lead in the wing. That amiable nullity, instead of sending for some representative legislator to form a Ministry, amused himself for several days making cabinets in the morning that tumbled down like a house of cards after becoming known. At last a M. Duclerc was hit upon, a man of popular manners, and second rate ability; he is 70 years of age, and began life as a printers devil, then became editor, when of course every career was open to him. The present cabinet has been licked together by the necessity that the country must have some kind of Ministers; it is only intended to last over the long vacation—three months, and as the Chamber is prorogued for that period, it has all the chances to live 90 days, since it cannot be voted out—till deputies meet again. The new premier claims that his work is ostensibly to unite the divided republicans; this day dream was instantly replied to by the advanced republicans declaring that they had not the slightest belief in him, and would propose a vote of want of confidence against him on the re-assembling of parliament. The Ministry is Gambettist somewhat in color, but of no permanent importance. However, the numerous changes of Cabinets, the bickerings and personalities among the republicans, have alienated many friends from the Constitution, which means that the prospects of Orleansism commence to brighten. The Republic has used up all its notabilities; it has no statesmen, and is just on the point of commencing to drift. This is pitiable, as the nation really desires the republic as dividing opinions the least.

One of the favorite pastimes at present for citizens—the cafes concerts always excepted, is to go and hear the communists, under their new name of collective Socialists, holding forth every week. The principal lunatic is Louise Michel, or *Louisa* as she is currently called. Her aim is to destroy, by every means in her power, the middle classes—which constitute the bane of society at large, according to her. Her panacea is "a strike among women," who ought to refuse marrying any monster of the class in question. Jules Ailla, who claims to have discovered perpetual motion while a forced resident at New Caledonia, demands, that all things be destroyed, that humanity will only be perfect when nothing exists. The government wisely allows the eccentrics to indulge themselves to their full; they amuse; they are not even worth the price of a dozen cold shower baths on the part of the state.

The great murder case is being tried at Versailles, that of Ferrieyon, his wife, and his brother, for killing an apothecary named Aubert. Ferrieyon took the latter as pupil; being ill-matched with his wife, the latter soon became the mistress of Aubert, the assistant apothecary, who in addition to such favors, accepted also money from the wife as he required. That woman, aged 30, and neither handsome nor plain, had also another paramour. The husband at last discovered what everyone notoriously knew, his wife's infidelity, and promised to pardon her, if she would and him to kill Aubert; at this time Ferrieyon had failed in his business, became a betting-man a card sharper and a thief, while Aubert had risen to prosperity. Ferrieyon hired a cottage at Pecq, outside Paris, laid in a supply of rope, flattened some leaden gas pipe, &c., to pack up his victim. At first he intended to put out his eyes, then to fix him in a snap-trap employed for catching wolves; ultimately he employed his wife to exercise her fascinations to induce Aubert to pass the night with her at the cottage; he came, the reader as she wished to give him some 2,000 f. at the same time; arrived at the rendezvous, the husband felled him with a hammer, and for half an hour the two men rolled round and round the room, till the wife held the victim down, while the husband finished the torture, by plunging the heart of the unfortunate several times, a cane sword. After duly kicking the corpse, they stripped it naked, trusted it up by means of the leaden pipe, conveyed it on the baby's perambulator to the Seine, and there sank it, when after ten days it rose to the surface and was so discovered. The clothes of the victim were cut up into morsels, brought to the town house of the murderer, sprinkled with petroleum and burned. Ferrieyon claims the sole honor of the deed, and is happy and proud, in having satisfied his revenge. In the constitution of the jury, he only asked, that bachelors be excluded.

The season is only now taking up, so people are rushing to the country and the sea side to make good lost time. The Egyptian war commenced to tell on business, as the dread exists it may drift into a general *néfite*, where Mahomedanism must this time fight for its existence. The Turk has more than ever become a nuisance. However, I never remember a season, when Paris had more English visitors, mammas and their girls especially, than the present; they look so fresh, healthy, and gay beside French ladies; if they only had the carriage, and style in point of toilette of the latter.

We have a curiosity in the hospital Beaujon, a young woman, who has slept uninterruptedly for 80 days; she was originally picked up drunk on the boulevards; during her doze, she was prematurely confined of a baby five months old, but never awakened by the pains of child birth, later she has recovered her intelligence for a few hours, but relapsed into her chronic lethargy—lying like a corpse, but moving. Doctors come from all parts of the world to look at the phenomenon.

The eminent doctor Bouchardat has adopted asses' milk for the very young infants in the Foundling hospital; then he gives them goat's milk, after that cow's; this treatment has greatly reduced mortality among the innocents. Surgeon Vislin claims from several *post mortem* examinations to have discovered the seat of suicide, in the degeneracy of the brain cells.

"THAMES STREET INDUSTRIES," by Percy Webb. This Illustrated Pamphlet on Perfumery, &c., published at 6d., may be had gratis from any Chemist or dealer in perfumery in the World, or JOHN GOSWELL & Co., London.—(Advrt.)

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.
The M. M. steamer *Paiho*, with the next French mail, left Singapore at 6 p.m. on the 30th September, and is due here on the 7th instant.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
The O. and O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Celtic*, with the next American mail, left San Francisco on the 29th September, and may be looked for here on or about the 7th instant.

The P. M. steamer *City of Tokio*, with the succeeding American mail, left San Francisco on the 21st September, and may be expected here on or about the 19th instant.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Taron* left Singapore on the afternoon of the 28th September, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 5th instant.

The Netherlands India S. N. Co.'s steamer *Camorta* left Batavia on the 2nd instant, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 16th.

To-day's Advertisements.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON will be held at the Society's Head Office, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of October, 1882, at FOUR O'CLOCK in the AFTERNOON, when the subjoined Resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Society held on MONDAY, the 18th day of September, 1882, will be submitted for Confirmation as a Special Resolution.

RESOLUTION.
That this Society, now registered under the Companies' Ordinance No. 1 of 1865 as an Un- limited Company, be registered under the Companies' Ordinance 1865 to 1881 as a Company Limited by Shares.

By Order of the Board,
DOUGLAS JONES,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 19th September, 1882. [638]

WANTED TO RENT.

FROM the Middle of December until March, a FURNISHED FAMILY RESIDENCE, in a healthy situation, with GARDEN, STABLE, and COACH HOUSE.

Full Particulars to be sent to
E. B.,
Hongkong Telegraph Office.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1882. [668]

TO LET.

GOOD AND COMMODIOUS HOUSES at SPRING GARDENS (Seven Minutes Drive from Town) with Water laid on, for \$18, \$25, and \$35 per Month.

Apply to
J. D. WOODFORD.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1882. [669]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. J. M. GUEDES has received instructions from the MORTGAGEE to Sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY, the 13th October, 1882, at 2.30 O'CLOCK P.M., at the Premises—
A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY SITUATE ON THE PRAYA, VICTORIA, IN THE ISLAND OF HONGKONG, Known as "THE BLUE BUILDINGS."

All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND registered in the Land Office as MARINE LOT No. 65, as the same is held for 980 years and to the Lessee's Covenants and Conditions in the Crown Lease thereof reserved and contained in the Sale Plan.

The Premises will be offered for Sale in 5 lots as follows:

Lot 1.—Containing 17 HOUSES and a Piece of Vacant GROUND on the Northern side thereof comprising in the whole 19,920 square feet or thereabouts and Coloured Pink in the Sale Plan produced by the Auctioneer at the time of Sale.

Lot 2.—Containing a Capital Substantially Built DWELLING HOUSE or TENEMENT with a GODOWN in the rear thereof comprising in the whole 10,400 square feet or thereabouts and Coloured Green on the said Sale Plan.

Lot 3.—Containing a Capital Substantially Built DWELLING HOUSE or TENEMENT with a GODOWN in the rear thereof comprising in the whole 10,657 square feet or thereabouts and Coloured Yellow on the said Sale Plan.

Lot 4.—Containing a Capital Substantially Built DWELLING HOUSE or TENEMENT with a GODOWN in the rear thereof comprising in the whole 12,007 square feet or thereabouts and Coloured Blue on the said Sale Plan.

The Lots will be offered for Sale subject to the existing lettings and tenancies thereof respectively and to the payment of due proportions of the Crown Rent and Performance of the Crown Covenants so far as the same Covenants respectively affect the said Lots.

For Further Particulars of the Property and Conditions of Sale, apply to
BRETON, WOTTON, & DEACON,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee,
29, Queen's Road,
Hongkong,
or to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer,
Hongkong.
[666]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the MORTGAGEE to Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY, the 14th day of October, 1882, at THREE P.M., on the Premises—
ALL those PIECES or PARCELS of GROUND Registered in the Land Office as SUB-SECTION No. 2, of SECTION A, of MARINE LOT No. 16A, measuring North and South sides 17 feet, East and West sides 30 feet, and SECTION C of MARINE LOT No. 16, measuring on the North side 17 feet, on the South side 15 feet, East and West sides 31 feet. Together with the 2 HOUSES Nos. 17 and 18, Mercer Street.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer,
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1882. [667]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE "GEE CHEONG" COMPANY.
NOTICE is hereby given, that D. JOAQUIM BARRERA LIM JAP, CHOY LIN SENG, LUM GEOK THOR, LUM HUM LUI, and CHUI KONG TEANG, are PARTNERS in the "GEE CHEONG" COMPANY, and Trading as MERCHANTS, at No. 60, Bonham Strand.

QUEY CHOE is the CHIEF MANAGER, and LUK SOW THEEN is ASSISTANT MANAGER of the Company.

JOAQUIM BARRERA LIM JAP.
Hongkong, 12th September, 1882. [620]

KELLY & WALSH,
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.
KELLY & Co., YOKOHAMA.

MR. WALTER BREWER is no longer Employed by OUR FIRM.

KELLY & WALSH.
Shanghai, 19th September, 1882. [651]

To be Let.

TO LET,
(WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.)

A LARGE OFFICE, OR SUITE OF OFFICES ON THE FIRST FLOOR OF THE PREMISES OCCUPIED BY KELLY & WALSH.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882. [662]

TO LET.

NO. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.
Nos. 2 AND 4, PEDDAR'S HILL.
No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, lately occupied by PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

No. 8, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Hongkong, 20th September, 1882. [74]

TO BE LET.

(WITH POSSESSION ON 1ST OF OCTOBER NEXT.)

THAT LARGE AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE, No. 14, Arbuthnot Road, at present in the occupation of Dr. FISHER.

Apply to
J. A. DE CARVALHO.
Hongkong, 31st August, 1882. [596]

TO LET.

THE 1ST STOREY of the 2ND HOUSE known as the "BLUE BUILDINGS" PRAYA EAST. Lately occupied by the U. S. CONSULATE, with immediate possession.

J. M. GUEDES.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1882. [649]

STORAGE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to take Goods on STORAGE at their GODOWNS. Entrance from Praya and Queen's Road Central.

TERMS MODERATE.
Apply to
ROSE & Co.,
31 and 33, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1882. [266]

For Sale.

ECA DA SILVA & CO.
EX FRENCH MAIL STEAMER "ANADYR."

WE ARE NOW SHOWING OUR NEW GOODS FOR THE SEASON.

HATS.
HATS.

LADY'S and CHILDREN'S of the latest style. GENT'S Best Felt and Peluche HATS, Parisian Best COSTUMES in Great Variety, Opera and Ball MANTLES and CLOAKS, LADY'S Woolen and Merino STOCKINGS.

GENT'S Merino and Woolen SOCKS. CHILDREN'S Very Best Woolen and Merino KNICKERBOCKER SOCKS. LADY'S CRAVATS, COLLARS and CUFFS. GENT'S SILK SCARVES and TIES.

ORIGINS and PINKADEL-PERFUMERY.

GENT'S Best Lisbon made Elastic Side BOOTS.

DAWSON'S JOCKEY BOOTS and TOPS.
Hongkong, 28th September, 1882. [653]

FOR SALE.

A THURSTON'S ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLE (full size) with CUES, RACKS, PYRAMID BALLS, and COMPLETE FITTINGS. A Reasonable Price will be taken.

Apply for Particulars to
A. B. C.,
Office of Hongkong Telegraph.
Hongkong, 18th September, 1882. [637]

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.
QUARTS.....\$22 per Case.
PINTS.....\$23 per Case.

Apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [132]

THE CITY OF MANILA CIGAR STORE.

HAS FOR SALE.

CIGARS of all Brands, Imperiales, Caballeros, Vегуeros, Regalias, Londres, Nuevo Habanos of all makes, quality guaranteed. TOBACCOS of all Brands, at moderate prices. FANCY GOODS from the Parisian markets, Meerschaum Pipes, Jewellery of Choice Designs, Sun Hats, &c., &c.; Commissions Executed.

JOSE M. BASA
No. 51, B, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [207]

Intimations.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER.

DAVID CORRAR & SONS' MERCHANT NAVY NAVY BOILED LONG FLAX CROWN

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [458]

INTERNATIONAL NOVELTY COMPANY.

KOOLANGSOO, AMOY, (CHINA).

IMPORTERS OF EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN NOVELTIES.
EMILE PFANKUCHEN,
Manager.
Amoy, 22nd August, 1882. [547]

G. FALCONER & CO.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS

AND JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.
No. 46, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [434]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.

CHARTS AND BOOKS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.
SOLE AGENTS for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Voigtlander and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, AND SPYGLASSES.
No. 38, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [447]

STAG HOTEL.

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS.

ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARDS.
Tiffin at One o'clock, Dinner at 7.00.

This Hotel is most centrally situated and within easy distance of the principal landing places.

J. COOK, Proprietor.
[475]

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.

GUNMAKERS & AMMUNITION DEALERS.
BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Arms, Ammunitions, and Requisites of every description.

Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at moderate charges.

Sporting Guns and Ammunition always on hand. [38]

DE SOUZA & CO.
PRINTERS, STATIONERS, AND BOOKBINDERS.

D'AGUIAR STREET.
EVERY KIND OF WORK EXECUTED WITH ACCURACY, NEATNESS, AND DESPATCH ON VERY MODERATE TERMS.

SELECTED MATERIALS FOR MARKET REPORTS.

Book-binding and Ruling in every style executed at low rates. Workmanship Guaranteed.
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1882. [582]

AFONG.

PHOTOGRAPHER,
HAS A LARGER COLLECTION OF VIEWS THAN ANY OTHER IN CHINA.

MINIATURES PAINTED ON IVORY FROM\$7.00.

OIL PAINTINGS ON CANVAS FROM\$5.00.

Cards de Visite, Cabinet, and all other Styles of Portraits at equally moderate prices executed under the supervision and management of

D. K. GRIFFITH,
Studio 8, Queen's-road. [550]

HAIR-DRESSING SALOON HONGKONG HOTEL.

W. P. MOORE begs to inform the Gentlemen of Hongkong and Visitors that he has reduced the price of Hair-Cutting to 50 cents. Having now in his employ three competent Assistants who are always in attendance, he guarantees to execute this class of work, in all its branches, with a perfection which cannot be excelled in any part of the World.

Hair-Cutting.....50 Cents.
Shampooing.....25 Cents.
Shaving.....25 Cents.
Trimming Beards.....25 Cents.

MONTHLY CUSTOMERS TAKEN AT REDUCED RATES.
RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RE-SET.

Mr. MOORE begs to recommend his GOGO SHAMPOO WASH to the public as unrivalled by any preparation ever produced for promoting the growth of the hair. The basis of this compound is made of soap root; the natives of the Philippine Islands never use anything else for washing their hair; they are never found bald, and it is quite common to see the females with hair from 6 to 6 feet long. By constantly using this Shampoo Wash as directed, you will NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public entirely confident that by its restorative properties it will without fail arrest decaying hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff, and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling properties it always the itching and fever of the scalp, which is the great cause of people losing their hair.

Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any length of time in any climate.

[516]

Intimations.

WING TY LOONG.

HAS FOR SALE.

PRIME Mess Pork and Beef, 200lbs. in Barrel. Boiled and Roast Beef and Mutton, Soup and Bouilli, American Ham, Bacon, Codfish, Cracked Wheat, Hominy, fresh white and red Beans, Assorted Fruits and Soups, Ham Sausages, Salmon Bellies, Mackerell, Sheep's Tongues, Choice Tripe, Caviar, Clam Chowder, Lobsters, Oysters, Corn Meal, and every description of Olime's stores at moderate prices.

No. 39, HING LOONG STREET.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [299]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has all kinds of House and Ship COAL for Sale in large or small quantities at Moderate Prices. Strong and Commodious small steamers on hire for towing purposes, Excursions, &c., &c., CHEAPER than any other House in the Trade.

Apply to
HING LEE,
37, Tung Man Lane.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1882. [227]

T O K K E E.

COAL MERCHANT,
18, WING SING LANE, HONGKONG.

KEEPS on hand for Sale all kinds of STEAM COAL of the best quality, at moderate rates; also has always Powerful Steam Launches for Hire at a Reasonable Charge, either for special Purposes, Excursions, or Towing.
Hongkong, 13th April, 1882. [234]

L I N G S H I N G.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
No. 5, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

THE CHEAPEST SHOP IN THE TRADE.
Materials and Workmanship Guaranteed.

Special experience in making Gentlemen's RIDING BOOTS.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [207]

Y E U Q U A.

SHIP, PORTRAIT, AND MINIATURE PAINTER.
PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS.

LANDSCAPES IN OIL AND WATER COLORS. All Work Executed by First-Class Artists. IVORY MINIATURES A SPECIALITY.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
No. 52, C, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, UPSTAIRS. HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [211]

NOTICE.

BOOKBINDING AND RULING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. EXECUTED AT VERY LOW RATES AT THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE.

Account Books ruled to any pattern. Music bound in Elegant Style with Best Materials.

"TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

C H I E N A M.

GOLD AND SILVERSMITH, WATCH MAKER AND ENGRAVER.

WATCHES CLEANED AND REPAIRED ON MODERATE TERMS; ALL WORK GUARANTEED. JEWELRY MADE AND REPAIRED.
No. 72, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1882. [214]

S'Z H I N G.

TAILOR.
DEALER in all kinds of Drapery, Silk Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Shawls, &c., &c. HAT AND CAP MAKER.

Ladies material made up, and a perfect Fit Guaranteed at Moderate Charges.

MATTING AND MANILA-CIGARS, FOR SALE.
No. 76, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1882. [228]

NOTICE.

ARRANGEMENTS have now been completed which will enable this Office to undertake all kinds of JOB PRINTING, including DIRECTORS' REPORTS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BALL ROOM, and VISITING CARDS, PROSPECTUSES, DEBIT NOTES, LABELS, PROGRAMMES OF ENTERTAINMENTS, TRADE CIRCULARS, and REPORTS, &c., &c.

Accuracy and Best Workmanship guaranteed at the lowest possible rates.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, 6, Peddar's Hill, 1st March, 1882.

SAM HING, (STULTZ).

MERCHANT TAILOR AND OUTFITTER, HAT AND CAP MAKER.

IMPORTER of every description of Gentlemen's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Umbrellas, Hats, &c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds; Bamboo Blinds and Matting. Special attention given to the Tailoring Department. A perfect fit and best workmanship guaranteed. Cretonnes and Chintzes for Dresses in all the newest patterns.

No. 49, and 51, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [302]

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

IN deference to the wishes of a large number of subscribers we have determined on and after MONDAY, July 24th to issue the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET at NOON instead of as at present. Several important alterations will also be made in the get-up of the sheet. In addition to the usual shipping information all the interesting items of late news, such as telegrams, local occurrences, &c., will be published. A special report of share and other important business up to 1.30 A.M. will appear daily in the SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET. Advertisements for the morning sheet, which are inserted without extra charge, must be handed in not later than 11 A.M. The SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET is issued GRATIS to all the Mercantile and Shipping Houses, Chinese, Hong, and places of public resort, and is the Best and Cheapest Advertising Medium in the Colony.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1882.

Intimations.

D. K. GRIFFITH.

MANUFACTURER OF THE LONDON AERATED WATERS.
7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, (Opposite the City Hall)

Having lately Purchased the entire Machinery of the late Mr. E. CHASTEL'S SODA WATER FACTORY is now prepared to execute the largest orders for every description of Aerated Waters with promptness and despatch.

SUPERIOR QUALITY. Consumers should try these carefully Manufactured SPARKLING WATERS.

